

TO CORRECT MIS-REPRESENTATION WE ADOPT SELF-REPRESENTATION.

VOLUME 1.] SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1857. NUMBER 48.

Poetry.

"Tis All for the Best."  
When sorrow and care  
Fill the heart with despair,  
And the spirit in vain seeks for rest;  
Repine not, nor grieve  
At your lot, but believe  
That all will turn out for the best.  
Though your riches take wings,  
And like animate things  
Fly away to the East or the West;  
It is useless to mourn—  
Though they never return,  
Yet it will be all for the best.  
Though friends bid adieu  
Whom once you thought true,  
And leave you with sorrow oppressed;  
It is vain to regret  
Their departure, for yet  
You will see that 'twas all for the best.  
Though you may feel the smart  
Of the slanderer's dart,  
When he seeks your fair fame to molest;  
When years passing by  
Prove the slander a lie—  
You will own that 'twas all for the best.  
Though death hath removed  
Some dear object you loved;  
Let your murmurings all be repressed;  
Draw near to your God,  
Kiss the chastening rod,  
And acknowledge 'twas all for the best.  
'Tis a being of love  
Who ruleth above,  
Where all are with happiness blost;  
And he looks from on high  
With a pitying eye,  
And He shapes every thing for the best.  
To Him then repair,  
When with sorrow and care  
And affliction, your soul is distressed;  
He will give you relief,  
From your burden of grief,  
And will show you 'twas all for the best.  
And so, when at last,  
All your sorrows are past,  
And your soul shall depart to its rest;  
Your spirit shall sigh,  
As it soareth on high,  
"Earth's trials are all for the best."

Letters  
BY ORSON SPENCER, A. B.  
IN REPLY TO THE  
REV. WILLIAM CROWL, A. M.  
LETTER XI.  
THE LATTER-DAY JUDGMENTS.

[CONCLUDED]  
MODERN religion rejects immediate revelation; consequently, all that knowledge that flows from visions and dreams, and the ministry of angels; and the prophetic inspiration of the Holy Ghost. A greater curse can not be well conceived. There never was a people that lived a hundred years, or even fifty years, without immediate revelation from God, but they fell into gross darkness and contention, and those brutish lusts that drown men's souls in perdition. There never was a people that survived the gift and blessing of immediate revelation any considerable length of time, except they fell into idolatry and worshipped strange gods; and their sorrows shall be multiplied that hasten after strange gods. All Israel fell into the worshipping of Baal, and hundreds of them became prophets to Baal. They, indeed, were the descendants of the mightiest Saints that ever lived, such as Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, and Moses, &c. They had in their possession the writings and traditions of their fathers, but still they were cursed because they rejected the knowledge of God through immediate revelation. They became like blind men groping in the dark. They taught their children to rebel against prophets and miraculous gifts.  
Modern Christians, with the Bible in their hands, are in as gross darkness as the worshippers of Baal. The god they worship is no more like the person of Christ, or the person of a man, than Baal was. Their order of church authorities and church gifts, and ordinances of healing and anointing, are probably about as remote from the apostolic pattern, as the worship of Mahomet or Vishnu is. Do not believe, sir, for a moment, that I intend, by this humiliating remark, any disrespect to the supporters of modern Christianity. No; God forbid. As good a man as Paul the apostle was once as va-

hemently opposed to immediate revelation and spiritual gifts as you are, or any other abettors of modern Christianity; but, by timely repentance, he escaped that awful curse of aversion to the only means of knowing the only true and living God. But multitudes of his countrymen still adhered to the belief that the gift of revelation had ceased, and prophets and miracles were no longer necessary. And you firmly believe that the curse indescribable has followed them to this day. Oh! how astonishing it is that you, sir, and your high-minded associates in modern Christendom, should plunge into the same doleful abyss—reject the same doctrines and ordinances, as no longer necessary, and entail the same curse upon your children for generations to come! In this you are fighting against Jehovah. Every year and every day while you persist, the darkness of your minds will become more gross, and you will bring the worst passions into the field of conflict against the Saints. God will withdraw his Spirit from you, and you will ultimately be forced, through weakness and multiplied divisions and contentions, to unite the scattered fragments of sectarianism on some common platform of anti-scriptural invention. On this platform, and with this consolidated power of anti-Christ, the great battle is destined to be fought that shall silence the spirit of anti-revelation for a thousand years!  
Alas! the deplorable destiny of those that war against prophets and apostles, and the spirit and power of primitive godliness! Such, in all former ages of the world have been cursed with wars, conflagration, famine, pestilence, and the vagaries of an oppressive superstition. But, in the latter days, God has decreed a consummation upon the whole earth. The religion that is not based on the immediate interposition of the wisdom and power of God, from day to day, and time to time, will not, can not, and shall not stand, for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it, and let all the inhabitants of the earth hear it. Yea, sir, such religions shall be as the chaff which the wind driveth away, even as the small dust of the threshing-floor. God despises the religion that professes to flourish without the aid of constant revelations from the heavens; and he will shoot out the hot arrows of his wrath against it, until there is not a vestige or semblance of it left on the face of the whole earth. The potsherd may strive with the potsherd of the earth, but we unto him that striveth with his Maker!  
Alas the day, when God shall withdraw his spirit from all flesh! Then confidence between man and his fellow, will give place to distrust and jealousy, evil surmising, hatred, robbery and blood-guiltiness will spread their direful influence through all communities! The cords of domestic union will be severed! The weak will be compelled to bow to the yoke of the strong—might will become the strongest pretext for the right! The carcasses of the poor and infirm will bleach uncovered upon the earth! The stench of putrefaction will impregnate the atmosphere with poisonous pestilence; insects and noisome creatures will breed innumerable to the annoyance of man! "The sword shall devour from one end of the earth to the other,"—the earth shall be soaked in blood,—the rivers shall become bloody, and the fountains of water shall no longer be pure. Many that lie down at night shall not awake in the morning. The fruitful field shall become sterile and barren, because no man knoweth for whom his fruits are growing. "The earth becometh empty and desolate." The master and servant are brought to a level. The priest is as void of consolation as the people. Paleness and fear are depicted on every human face. Traffic in merchandise, as a business, is wholly abandoned. Men cease to sow and plough, in hope. Never before did the Almighty commence such an awful warfare against the inhabitants of the earth; never before was there witnessed such a succession of plagues and dire calamities amongst men!  
After peace is taken from the earth, an agent, by the name of Death (probably invis-

ible except to spirits, and such as have the spirit of revelation,) will go forth on the face of the earth and destroy one-fourth of mankind, martyred Saints will ask the Lord to hasten the work of human destruction. An earthquake, and the lapse of stars from heaven, then begin to destroy the frail tenure of human hope; and even the great men, and mighty and chief captains become desperate, like the most effeminate and pusillanimous. Every successive plague is increasingly awful and unendurable. The plagues that fall upon Egypt will sink into insignificance and fade out of memory before the plagues which were shown to the revelator John, and which shall usher in the final consummation of the "mystery of God." The opening of the "bottomless pit" is followed with three woes which are inflicted upon men, and which are suited to the incorrigible condition of such obdurate spirits as no inferior engines of torment and destruction could subdue. But neither the torment inflicted by the sting of the locusts, like unto scorpions; nor that which is inflicted by the horses of that great army of two millions, whose mouths emit fire, smoke, and brimstone, and whose tails, being like serpents having heads, destroy both before and behind wherever they go; yet none of these things will lead these latter-day enemies to new revelations, unto repentance.  
Now, sir, in conclusion, I have endeavored, briefly, to direct your mind to the vortex of indescribable calamities into which the sentiments of modern Christianity are calculated to precipitate all who know not God (by immediate revelation,) and obey not the gospel revealed from heaven in this our day—a day of mercy and judgment.  
With fervent desires that you and your posterity may escape the day of wrath, and seek for glory, and honor, and immortality, I subscribe myself  
Your old friend and servant,  
ORSON SPENCER.  
The Last Defenders of Judea.  
THE stars twinkled just as they had done in happier days over the burning walls of Masada. Beneath rolled heavily the Dead Sea, the monument of former wrath and woe. In the distance, as far as the eye could reach, the desolate landscape bore the marks of the oppressor.  
Before them was the camp of the Roman, who watched with eager anxiety for his prey and the morrow. All was silent in Masada. Defence now seemed impossible, and certain death stared the devoted garrison in the face. Despair settled on the stoutest heart, deepened by the presence and the well-known fate of the women and children. Nought was heard but the crackling of burning timbers, and the ill-suppressed moans of wives and children of the garrison.  
Then for the last time Eleazar summoned his warriors. In the language such as fierce despair alone could have inspired on him, or brooded on their part, he reminded them of their solemn oath to gain freedom or to die. One of these alternatives alone remained for them, to die.  
The men of war around him had not quailed before any enemy, yet they had shrunk from the proposal of their leader. A low murmur betokened their disapprobation.  
Then flashed Eleazar's eye. Pointing over the burning rampart to the enemy, and in the distance towards Jerusalem, he related with fearful truthfulness the fate which awaited them on the morrow; to be slain by the enemy, or to be reserved for the arena; to have their wives devoted to their sight to shame, and their children to torture and slavery.  
Were they to choose this alternative, or a glorious death, and with it liberty, a death in obedience to their oath, in devotedness to their God and to their country? The appeal had its effect. It was not sudden madness, nor a momentary frenzy, which seized these men when they brought forth, to immolate them on the altar of their liberty, their wives, their

children, their chattels; and ranged themselves each by the side of all that had been dear to him in the world.  
The last glimmer of hope had died out, and with the determination of despair the last defenders of Judea prepared to perish in the flames which enveloped its last fortress.  
First, each heaped together his household gear, associated with the pleasures of other days, and set fire to it. Again they pressed to their hearts their wives and children. Bitter were the tears wrung from these iron men; yet the sacrifice was made unshrinkingly, and each plunged his sword into the hearts of his wife and children.  
Then they laid themselves down beside them, and locked them in tender embrace, now the embrace of death. Cheerfully they presented their breasts to ten of their number, chosen by lot to put the rest of their brethren to death.  
Of these ten one had again been fixed upon to slay the remaining nine. Having finished his bloody work, he looked around to see whether any of the band yet required his service. But all was silent. The last survivor then approached as closely as possible to his family, and fell upon his sword. Nine hundred bodies covered the ground.  
Morning dawned upon Masada, and the Romans eagerly approached its walls, but within was the silence of death.  
A faint was apprehended, and the soldiers advanced cautiously, raising a shout, as if the defenders on the wall implored the help of their brethren.  
Then two women, who, with five children, had concealed themselves in vaults during the murderous scene of the preceding evening, came forth from their retreat to tell the Romans the sad story. So fearfully strange did it sound that their statement were scarcely credited.  
Slowly the Romans advanced; then rushing through the flames, they penetrated into the court of the palace. There lay the lifeless bodies of the garrison and their families. It was not a day of triumph even to the enemy, but one of awe and admiration. They buried the dead and withdrew, leaving a garrison.  
"O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, thou that killest the prophets and stonest them which are sent to thee, how often would I have gathered thee as a hen gathereth her chickens, but ye would not. Therefore, behold, your house is left unto you desolate."—History of the Jewish Nation, by A. Edersheim.  
THE CZAR'S NAVAL FORESIGHT.—We have lately pointed out the ingenious scheme by which the Czar expects to obtain a well-arranged steam fleet in the Euxine, and what renders the project still more alluring, at the expense of his late opponents. By offering subsidies to the amount of between £400,000 and £500,000 per annum, he hopes that the capitalists of France and England may be induced to take shares in a variety of Steam Navigation Companies in the Black sea, the single condition being that all the vessels engaged should be so constructed as to be capable of carrying guns; or in other words, they should be vessels of war without the armaments, which could, however, be added on short notice whenever it suited the Autocrat to cast aside the mask, and press into his own service the navy so considerably provided him by the enemy. It is true that few if any of these companies could hope to pay the mere working expenses, to say nothing of a dividend on the capital embarked. But the liberal Czar provides for all that. He offers a subsidy of nearly half a million per annum—twenty-five per cent. on the two millions required—so that the pecuniary interests of the shareholders will be secured, so far as they can be by a Muscovite guarantee. A judiciously contrived excitement which, by various contrivances well known in the city, has run up the quotations up to ten premium, and the object of the Autocrat may be regarded as accomplished, for no amount of Capital-Court protection could resist so tempting a prize.—London Sea.

The Wonders of the Telegraph.

WHEN the submarine telegraph is completed, for which one of our fellow-citizens is laboring zealously in London, (Cyrus W. Field,) we shall see the following results, growing out of the difference of about four hours and three quarters between London and New York time. The stock exchange in London will have closed and the last quotations be known at New York by the time business in Wall street has commenced. An important speech delivered in the English Parliament will be reported in the New York papers of the same evening. A division on some great question may occur while the inhabitants of London are in their first sleep; but the instantaneous news will be circulating in a New York journal while life is flowing at its full tide in the Atlantic city. The "good night" of the New York telegraph clerk, as he goes off duty at midnight, will find his European colleagues at work, with the summer sun already an hour on his journey to the west. Says an English paper before us:—  
"About one thousand nine hundred and forty miles of the Atlantic Ocean intervene between St. Johns and Valencia, the most western harbor in Ireland; and to stretch an electric cable between the two points is the great problem. It is required to be of the enormous length of nearly three thousand miles in order to allow for inequalities in the bed of the Atlantic. The survey of the ground has just been completed, and the American government took so much interest in the enterprise that it placed a ship of war at the disposal of the telegraph company. The engineers and surveyors have now an accurate ground plan of the bottom of the sea between Newfoundland and Ireland, which is reported to be highly favorable.  
"Mr. Edw. B. Bright, of the Magnetic Telegraph Company, has just visited the harbor of Valencia and its neighborhood, with a view of ascertaining the best point for the terminus of this monster submarine cable. His brother, Mr. Charles Bright, the engineer of the same company, has also been engaged in a series of experiments, which test, in the most satisfactory manner, the practicability of obtaining perfect signals through a magnetic circuit of three thousand miles in extent. Mr. Cyrus W. Field, a gentleman of great energy, one of the directors of the American company, is at present in London, with the object of pushing forward the arrangements connected with the project.  
"The laying down of the cable is the next step; and when that is completed, New York and London, and even New Orleans and San Francisco, will be within conversational distance. Two submarine cables have been lost in the Mediterranean while they were being laid down, and special precautions will be employed by the vessels, which will start in the middle of the Atlantic, each carrying half the line, and uncoiling it as they start in opposite directions—the one towards America, and the other towards Ireland. We heartily wish complete success to an undertaking which will be one of the grandest triumphs of human genius. It is impossible to over-estimate the social, political, and commercial result of thus bringing so closely together the two greatest and freest people of the world. It will at times, be possible for a prime minister of England to allay political excitement in the United States by an immediate declaration of the conciliatory policy of this country. Let us hope that this duty may be reciprocally performed. A generous sentiment uttered in the Capitol at Washington, or in the palace of Stephen's, Westminster, will reverberate alike on the banks of the Potomac and the Thames almost as soon as the speaker has concluded his address. As to the commercial gain, we believe that the electric cable across the Atlantic will preserve to England her present preponderance in the great monetary and commercial affairs of the world."  
BEYOND you commit suicide, take an electric. What you take for despair may be only a couple of signals. Try it on.

Society of Odd Fellows and its Origin.

The origin of the parent Society of the Order of Odd Fellows, is of ancient date. It was established by the Roman soldiers in camp, after the Order of the Israelites, during the reign of Nero, the Roman Emperor, who commenced his reign in 55, 1802 years ago, at which time they were called Fellow-citizens. The name of Odd Fellows was given in the year 19, by Titus Caesar, Emperor of Rome, from their singularity of motions, and from their knowing each other by night as well as by day; and for their fidelity to him and their country, he not only gave them the name of Odd Fellows, but at the same time, as a pledge of friendship, presented them with a dispensation, engraved on the arch of Titus Caesar, the ark of the covenant the Sun for N. G.; the Moon and Stars for V. G.; a Camp for Secretary; the Lion for Guardian; the Dove for Warden; and Mortality G. M.  
The first Odd Fellows made their appearance in Great Britain, at the time an invasion was made by one of Titus Caesar's generals, (Agricola) on North Wales, and shortly afterwards on the Island of Mona, now called Anglesey. The first account we find of the Order spreading into other countries is in the fifth century, when it was established in the Spanish dominions, under the Roman dispensation; in the sixth century, by King Henry, in Portugal; and in the twelfth century, in France; afterwards in England, by John de Neville, attended by five armed Knights from France, who formed a loyal grand lodge of honor in London, which Order remained until the latter part of the reign of King George the Third, when a part of them began to form themselves into union. Now it has numerous branches nearly all over the world; has lodges in the United States, Canada, Cape of Good Hope, Port Natal, New Zealand, Pacific Islands, Australia, East and West Indies, France, and other places; and is enabled, by its peculiar constitution, to afford, as a benefit society, greater advantages than can be obtained in any other association. It is comprised of nearly 800,000 members, and possesses, in the aggregate, £2,000,000, sterling of capital. 21,319 members entered last year; paid last year for funerals nearly £37,000, and for sick relief, £290,000. If to this be added the payment of widows and orphans, it will give a total of £159,000.—Pacific Com. Advertiser (Honolulu.)  
MANUFACTURE OF MARBONIC PORTRAITS.—The Papal Government has a manufactory in the basement of the Vatican, in which a large number of persons are employed in producing pictures for the adornment of churches and for presents to the crowned heads of Europe. They are now engaged in making colossal portraits of the Popes, to be placed in St. Paul's Church, now erecting. It is intended to place there a complete series of these portraits, from the first Pope down to Pius IX., and to continue them as long as the succession continues, places being left for many centuries to come. These mosaics are made of a species of glass enamel manufactured for the purpose, and the different tints used in these works amount to more than ten thousand. It is requisite for the persons employed to have a great knowledge of art and a discriminating appreciation of the different schools of painting. Some idea can be formed of the difficulties to be encountered in these productions, when it is known that from twelve to twenty years are frequently occupied in their execution. Their artistic beauty is unrivaled.  
It is a curious circumstance that a boys' side magnifying glass, identified by Sir Edward Brewster as decidedly and designedly such, was recently found by Mr. Lazard in one of the temples of Nineveh. Mr. Lazard says that many of the cuneiform inscriptions and other smaller sculptures are so delicately cut and so minute, as to be "almost unrecognizable without a magnifying glass."



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SATURDAY, JANUARY 31.

## Shall We not Progress?

From our own experience and the accounts which we receive from other places, we are satisfied that the reformation which has been commenced in the Valleys of the Mountains—Utah—is extending to the Saints throughout the world, and producing the happiest results. Humility and love, and a determination to live nearer unto the Lord, are sensibly increasing among the people, and these feelings are attended by the accompanying fruits. A distinction will soon be apparent (it is already the case to some extent) between those who are determined to live their religion and enjoy the blessings thereof, and those who have suffered themselves to be so far lulled to sleep and to be overcome by lethargy as to view the work of reformation as entirely unnecessary so far as they are concerned. This distinction will grow wider and wider, until such individuals will cease to be one with their brethren and sisters; and as they will, of course, be of the opinion that they, themselves, are all right, they will look upon those who are different from themselves, as wrong, and will cease to have pleasure in their society and withdraw themselves from it. This will be the inevitable consequence of the movement now being made throughout the Church, and it will have a greater tendency to purify the people and add power to the organization of the kingdom of God upon the earth, than any movement that has been made for some time. With the increase of purity, power and the determination to live more strictly in accordance with the requirements of their religion among the Saints, there will be a corresponding increase of hatred and malignity manifested by those who are opposed to the work of God. Satan will not be content to witness the fulfillment of the purposes of God and the rolling forth of His kingdom, without making every exertion in his power to prevent it; and he will not fail to exercise all his subtlety and exert all his influence to obtain the aid of those who will give heed unto him, to be his agents in counteracting the designs of the Lord. This will be all right, and though it is his desire to operate against and retard the spread and onward increase of the kingdom by the measures he shall adopt, yet it will help to consummate that which he is so desirous to prevent.

The idea of the Saints reforming, is something that many can not understand. They can not see any need of it. But they will learn, if they adhere to the truth, that there exists, so long as mankind are imperfect, a continual necessity for reformation. When a Latter-Day Saint ceases to perceive the necessity of reformation, or doing better than he has been doing, it should be an evidence to him that he has not the light of the Spirit as he should have it, and that he has ceased to progress. If he is fully possessed of the Spirit of the Lord, he will progress, and if he progress he will see ample cause to do better to-day than he did yesterday, this week than last week, and the present year than the preceding year. His experience, if he should live his religion, will increase daily, and with the aid of that experience he will comprehend more perfectly the duties devolving upon him, and will be more capable of discharging them every day that he lives than the preceding one. So that a man or a woman that is living up to the light of truth, is continually reforming—progression implying reform. But the late reformation which has been commenced in Utah, and which is being extended to the churches scattered abroad, is a deep and thorough repentance of sin, a renewal of covenants and a complete awakening from the lethargy and carelessness which has been gradually but surely increasing amongst too many of the Saints. It is a call for the people of God to descend into the depths of humility, to confess their sins with a broken and contrite heart before the Lord, and to continue in so doing, living up to all the precepts of their holy religion, that they may enjoy the fulness of the Spirit. If they should do this, and continually persevere in doing it, they will experience greater blessings than they have ever heretofore done.

Among sectarians, it is a practice to refer with great pleasure to the time when they first experienced, what they term, religion, and they express great anxiety to have that feeling return to them; they frequently mourn because, after years of adherence to their church, they do not feel so warm and happy as they once did. We have also heard some Latter-Day Saints express themselves in this manner, referring to a previous time in their experience when they felt the Spirit in greater power and

enjoyed the gifts more abundantly than they did then, the time of speaking. Why is this? Is it because "Mormonism," or more properly speaking, the gospel of Jesus possesses less power and is accompanied by a smaller amount of the Spirit and gifts of God now than formerly? Every one who has lived up to the requirements of his or her religion can answer this for him or herself. No man or woman who has not ceased to progress, and who has no need of deep and heartfelt repentance, will ever allude to any previous period of their lives as a time of superior enjoyment, (so far as the Spirit and power of God are concerned,) to that then experienced. For, however unfavorable the circumstances by which they may be surrounded, if they undeviatingly pursue the course which the Lord has pointed out, present light, intelligence, gifts of the Spirit and happiness will contrast very favorably with the amount of these blessings experienced by them at any previous time. If it were not so, could the people of God be said to progress, increasing in faith and preparing for the revelation of the Lord Jesus? The Saints may put it down as a truth, that if they do not feel to enjoy the power of God more at the present time than they ever did in their lives before, there is something wrong, and they have need to critically examine themselves and repent with all their heart, or they will get worse and worse until they are completely destitute of the light and intelligence of the Lord. No individual who has kept pace with the onward progress of the work of God, who has continued to obey every law and ordinance revealed by the Lord for man's salvation will be in this situation.

Belief, repentance, baptism, and the laying on of hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost, will be attended to in their turn by the individual desirous of progressing, and when these are obeyed, he or she will not stop, but will go on from principle to principle, from light to light, until they shall be restored to the presence of God the Father. It is because individuals cease to obey these commandments and ordinances that they cease to have the feelings they once had. When they first became acquainted with the work of God, they rejoiced that He in his mercy had revealed it unto them, and they went forth gladly, repenting of their sins, and obeyed the ordinances of baptism and laying on of hands. Their joy was full, for they had been obedient; and the Lord acknowledged it by bestowing His blessing. Now, this same Lord, even the Almighty, has revealed by the same instrument through which the necessity of obedience to these primary ordinances was made known—other ordinances and laws to be obeyed; but, strange to tell, many who received the first principles and obeyed the first ordinances so gladly, and obtained such exceeding great joy because of their submission to the will of the Lord, take exception to these, and either think it unnecessary to obey them or defer the obedience until some more favorable opportunity. The consequence is, they are numbered among the disobedient, and do not have that claim upon the Spirit and blessings of the Lord they once had. Had they persevered as they commenced, that joy which was so exquisite, and which filled them with such love to God and their brethren, would have increased and been ever present, and they never would have cause to look back with a longing desire for the possession once more of those feelings which they once had.

The impetus which this reformation will undoubtedly give to the work of the Lord on the earth, is incalculable. Every elder who goes to the nations in discharge of his duty from this time forth, will be accompanied by an increase of power. The time is comparatively short in which a mighty work must be accomplished and the word of the Lord through his prophets, regarding the latter-day dispensation, be fulfilled. It is meet, therefore, that there should be increased power bestowed; & that the Saints may be prepared to receive it, they must reform and put away every thing that is evil from their midst. And if they have left any law, commandment or ordinance unperformed, it is their duty to seek to obey it as soon as practicable, and by that means again obtain that peace and joy which is precious and desirable above all things.

CHINESE NEW YEAR.—The 25th of January is the advent of the Chinese New Year, and a general time of rejoicing among the Chinese, three days being occupied in visiting and appropriate festivities. The Christian's Sabbath being the day on which their present New Year came in, it was not observed by the merchants and better class of Chinese, with very noisy demonstrations. On Saturday evening, and on Monday and Tuesday, immense quantities of crackers were fired in honor of the incoming year. On New Year's day, it is said, the Chinese pay their debts, so far as they are able, and if they are without means, are released from payment; by this leniency they are enabled to start on the New Year unembarrassed.

## The Latter-Day Saints

Meet every Sunday in this City, at the PRU-HARMONIC HALL, Stockton street, near Jackson, at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. All who wish to investigate the principles of truth as revealed for man's salvation in the gospel of Christ, are cordially invited to attend.

The ship Columbia from Liverpool to New York arrived the 1st Jan. with 230 Saints.

## A Glimpse at Society in the World.

We gave in our last week's issue, by extracting from the Grand Jury Report of the Nov. term of the Court of Sessions, for this county and city, a little insight into the shocking evils which abound in this city and state, and which are diffusing unchecked their depraving and polluting influences throughout the land. It is not, however, in San Francisco or California alone that this wretched and corrupt state of affairs exist; this people are not the only community who are suffering from the evil effects of vice and crime. There is not a Christian (so called) state or nation which is not similarly situated, to a greater or less extent. Great Britain—whose land is filled with systems passing under the name of Christianity—whose cities are distinguished for the great number of elegant structures in which the beauties of these systems are expounded—and whose missionary ships float in every sea laden with bearers of this reputedly great salvation—is in equally as deplorable a condition. This is plain to be seen by the article extracted from the *Liverpool Daily Post*, which we published in our last number. Though all the light and intelligence of the age is brought into requisition, with every appliance that money can procure or long experience suggest, to check and stay the stream of crime which is coursing through their midst, yet it is still increasing in volume and velocity, and reflecting men are completely nonplussed to know what they can do more than they have already done to effect a change for the better.

Though this nation is incomparably better situated in many respects than the people of the British Isles, yet so far as vice and crime are concerned the state of society throughout our large cities is precisely similar. These evils are perceptibly increasing, notwithstanding every effort to arrest them. The frightful developments that have been made of late in the "god-fearing" city of Boston, in the trial of the Hancock school case, relative to the immoral practices in the public schools of that goodly city, ought to be an alarming evidence of this. Were this an isolated instance it should arouse the attention of the people to the extirpation of the evils that are surely sapping the foundation of morality and virtue in their midst; but when it is borne in mind that this is only one instance out of hundreds that might be mentioned, then the crying necessity of a complete and thorough reformation should pierce them like lightning. Statistics show, beyond the possibility of contradiction, that these are not the only evils the people of that city have to dread, but that murders are daily becoming more rife, and justice is administered with such laxity, that it is the rule rather than the exception for it to be cheated of its victim.

A glimpse at the iniquity practiced in the metropolis of the empire State, is afforded in the following extract from the N. Y. correspondence of the *Alta California*; he says:

"The virtuous portion of the community was this week shocked by some startling revelations which came to light. Some of the daily papers here are in the habit of publishing in their columns, advertisements too gross to meet the eye of any person possessed of the slightest spark of virtue, under the heads of 'A Governess Wanted,' 'A Companion Wanted,' 'Wanted a Wife,' &c. These advertisements emanate from a herd of wretched libertines who infest our city, and who destroy hundreds of foolish young creatures who are basely deceived by them."

This is but a glimpse at one species of iniquity practiced in that community, but were a faithful daguerreotype of all the crime and wrongs that are daily attempted and perpetrated, to be transcribed to paper, what a mass of untold misery would it unfold! Yet that people boast of their Christian enlightenment and institutions, of their advancement in every thing good and great, and of their great superiority over the people of Utah. The New Orleans *True Delta*, in alluding to the decrease of business, and the untenanted stores and deserted looks of the streets of the "Crescent City" at a season when business should be brisk, remarks as follows:

"We do not attribute this desertion to the murders almost daily perpetrated, the outrages constantly occurring—it is extremely hazardous and unpopular to do so, and why need we incur personal risks or lose pecuniary support by saying unpalatable things—still it is hard to witness, unmoved, these evidences of a disordered state of the body politic, and to remain a silent spectator of occurrences that must sooner or later take the bread out of all our mouths."

There is biting sarcasm in the ironical sentence, in which the writer states that he does not attribute the deserted thoroughfares and vacant stores to the murders daily perpetrated, the outrages constantly occurring. Such truths must, without doubt, be unpalatable to a people that have become so lost to virtue as to permit evils of so dreadful a nature to be of such frequent occurrence in their midst.

That the unthinking and superficial see but little to alarm or arouse them in the circumstances by which they are surrounded, is not strange, as they glide gently along with the stream without giving heed to the signs which are so portentous of the approaching tempest; but that men of observation and reflection should be lulled into a feeling of security under such circumstances seems unaccountable. They appear to be fully alive to the imaginary evils existing in Utah, and are full of suggestions

and remedies to uproot them, but the fire that is being kindled in their own midst, and that threatens to envelop them and all their institutions in flames, is suffered to burn and run riot unheeded. Who is there that can look with an unprejudiced eye upon the situation of the so-called Christian nations, including our own nation, and Great Britain and the continental nations of Europe, and see the wickedness and corruption which are spreading and increasing on all hands, that can escape the conviction that, as sure as the Omnipotent reigneth in the heavens, vengeance and destruction will be meted out to them, sooner or later, with an unsparring hand? Men sneer at the idea of the Latter-Day Saints obtaining new revelation and authority from heaven to organize the Church of Christ and to preach his gospel in its purity; but is not just such a work needed? Who can view the fruits brought forth by popular Christianity and the deplorable situation of Christendom, and not be convinced that these wanted systems are not what they profess to be? When will mankind or the earth be redeemed from the thralldom of sin and wickedness by its operations? Fifteen or sixteen centuries ago it usurped the place of the pure gospel of Jesus; what nearer to perfection, and to the possession of the attributes ascribed to the believers in the pure system of salvation, are its believers in the nineteenth century than those who believed in it at its early rise? Every year they get farther and farther from holiness and perfection. Immorality, vice and crime of every description have increased under its auspices to such an extent that the Lord has determined its destruction.

That these evils have increased in the nations where it has had full power and where unlimited wealth and potent auxiliaries have been at its command, must be admitted. Yet with these facts before their eyes, and fully cognizant of the gross immorality, wretchedness and misery flourishing so luxuriantly around them, the writers for the press throughout Christendom, and particularly in the United States, are employed in setting before the people what they may expect from the spread and development of "Mormonism," the system which, if they could understand and receive it, is calculated to deliver them from the wickedness with which they are being overwhelmed. This much despised system, if obeyed by the nations of the earth, would relieve them from the evils under which they are at present groaning. It is for this purpose that it has been revealed and that it is declared in their midst. When it prevails—and prevail it assuredly must—adultery, whoredom and the long train of abominations and crimes that follow in their wake, will be effectually extirpated; for the law of God, when it is administered, exacts the penalty of death for every such offense.

## Prospective War in China.

The news contained in our columns this week from the Chinese empire, is in the highest degree important. The tocsin of war has been sounded, and the governments of the United States and Great Britain, in the persons of their representatives in that quarter, are jointly involved. The latest accounts give no intelligence of the near approach of the settlement of the difficulties. The Chinese Imperial Commissioner and Governor of the Province, has issued a proclamation, in which he states that the Imperial command received by him, is "firmly to hold and resolutely to fight and maintain the war from the public treasury—to blockade the river and sea, and sweep out every fragment." He urges his people to exert their strength as brave soldiers, on behalf of the Empire, that not a fragment of the foreign robbers may remain. The latest advices represent the "foreign robbers" as victorious; and that they may maintain the stand they have assumed and be able, should it be necessary, to push forward the war with vigor, the American commander, Commodore Armstrong, has written by the mail of November, via Calcutta, for an additional force, as has also Admiral Seymour, the English commander, who expects troops from India in about five months.

The prospect was very fair for a formal war, in which, should it come off, the inhabitants of the flowery kingdom will in all probability get very badly worsted. What the end will be, is rather difficult to tell. It may be safely calculated upon, however, that strong efforts will be made to break down the Chinese spirit of exclusiveness; and so far as Uncle Sam is concerned, nothing less than the entire possession and control of at least one port of entry, to be held and governed as is Hong Kong by the British, and Macao by the Portuguese, will be likely to satisfy him. The successes of the rebels throughout the interior, and the fears that will doubtless be entertained of their being emboldened in their operations by the knowledge of the difficulties with the "outside barbarians," may prompt the Emperor to pursue a more conciliatory course than that adopted by his Commissioner and representative, Yeh.

Efforts have repeatedly been made by Protestants and Catholics to obtain a permanent foothold and establish their religions among the people of China, with but very limited success. The time is fast approaching, however, when the barriers which at present prove so formidable and almost insurmountable in the way of preaching the pure gospel of Jesus to the in-

habitants of both China and Japan, will be removed, and the servants of God have the privilege of declaring unto them the acceptable message of salvation, and initiating the humble and meek into His kingdom by means of the appointed ordinances. This time can not be far distant, and it may be brought about by apparently trivial and insignificant circumstances.

New Discoveries.—Unusual excitement was manifested during the beginning of the week, in consequence of the discovery of gold in the dirt with which a lot is filled up in the vicinity of Clay and Davis streets. The discovery was made by some individuals on Saturday; and on Sunday the place was visited by great numbers of people with every variety of implement. Exaggerated and contradictory accounts of the quantities found were circulated, and the news of the discovery was posted on the bulletin-boards of many of the bar-rooms. The excitement continued through the day on Monday, and some kept to work at the diggings through Tuesday. The gold was generally found among the cinders which had been hauled there from the various assay offices, though native gold, that did not seem to have been subjected to the action of fire, was also found; this latter it is supposed was brought with the dirt from the various excavations on Telegraph Hill.

A VICTIM OF SPIRITUALISM.—A very respectable looking female applied at the office of the Chief of Police on Tuesday morning for the services of an officer to accompany her to her residence, she having been turned out, so she alleged, the previous evening by the spirits, and not being able to regain possession had been compelled to walk the streets until morning. An officer accompanied her home, and finding every thing in order, left her; but an hour or two had scarcely elapsed before she returned again, stating that they had recommenced their operations. Such impalpable breakers of the peace were beyond the power of the police to manage, and they declined returning with her. She stated that she would sell out and move over the Bay. Her neighbors informed the officer that her attention had been much occupied of late in the study of spiritualism.

MURDER.—A longshoreman by the name of John Brown, otherwise called "Gungaree Jack," was killed on Tuesday evening in a shanty near the corner of Vallejo and Sansome, by a man, named Wm. Smith. There was an old grudge between the parties, and while together on the evening of the murder, the difficulty was revived, and Brown applied some opprobrious epithets to Smith, at the same time slapped him in the face, and challenged him to go outside and fight it out. Smith immediately reached for a knife, and drove it into Brown's breast with such force that it cut a rib in two and penetrated the heart, causing almost instant death. Smith was arrested.

Trainer and Mrs. Dallison, the former on his task of walking one thousand miles in as many consecutive hours, and the latter on hers of six hundred miles in six hundred hours—still continue their extraordinary performance in pedestrianism. Such ridiculous exhibitions ought to be frowned upon.

## Further Items of Chinese News.

THE AMERICAN PART OF THE FIGHT.  
In continuation of our tale of the American difficulty—we are told of a letter having been sent to Yeh requiring an explanation. It was Commodore Armstrong not Dr. Parker that sent this letter—and twenty-four hours were given him for a suitable reply. This period expired at eight A. M. of Thursday; but an hour before that the Americans commenced with a brisk cannonade on Napier Fort. This continued for an hour and a half or two hours until the Chinese were driven out, when the U. S. Marines and small arm men landed with a field piece at a hamlet a little distance in rear of the Fort; two American seamen being shot dead as they were getting out of a boat by the accidental discharge of a comrade's rifle. Here they were met by some thousands of "braves"—hardly with what might be called *resistance* however, as none of the Americans were hurt. The havoc among the Chinese on the contrary is said to have been something awful. Flags had been prepared by the men before landing, on which were inscribed the words "REMEMBER MULLINS" (the leadman first shot) and there was no quarter from the hands of his infuriated messmates. With the taking of this fort the day's work ended. Yeh's reply was sent to the American factories a little before noon. In its tone it is said to be most conciliatory and respectful.—The Americans, Yeh says, were told some weeks ago they had better go away from Canton and, he, Yeh, was under the impression that they had left.—In any way, their boats had no business under the forts—and, in short, it served them right to be shot at. Yeh had no apology.

Yesterday morning the attack was made on Howqua's fort.—Firing continued for about half an hour only and was promptly returned by the Chinese defenders—one shot killing two and wounding eight in one of the *Portsmouth's*

boats. It was believed, when the Postal Steamer passed Wampoo last evening, that the work was completed—the three forts were captured, and American refuge established.

Their Excellencies Dr. Parker and Commodore Armstrong paid a short visit to their Excellencies Sir John Bowring and Admiral Seymour at the Factories yesterday, and returned in the evening in the *Lily* to Wampoo.—F. of C., Nov. 29.

It appears that the guns of the English had been directed solely upon the public buildings and official residence up to the date of the latest publication.

Admiral Seymour, in his reply to an address from all the inhabitants of Canton, says, in effect, that it is not his intention to destroy the town, unless such a measure should appear necessary, as the present misunderstanding is due to no set of the people, but to the obstinacy and discourtesy of the Imperial Commissioner Yeh.

Yeh has issued a Proclamation calling upon the people to fight—that he had received the Imperial commands firmly to hold and resolutely to fight, and maintain the war from the funds of the public treasury—to blockade the river and sea, and sweep every fragment of the "barbarian rebels."

The British guns command every part of Canton, and it would be but the work of a few hours to blot the city out of existence.

The News from Shanghai.—Progress of the Rebellion in the North.

The North China Herald, of the 15th November, states a rumor that on the 31st October the rebels attacked the camps of the Imperial forces at Keeyung, and completely routed the Imperialists, killing sixteen officers and many common soldiers, besides taking five encampments containing great quantities of ammunition.

It was thought that the rebels were pressing upon Tanyang. On this side the great river, says the Herald, the Emperor's cause is in bad condition, and on the other side, in the provinces of Shantung and Houan, new troubles are springing up, in consequence of which the perfect of Kaifung is said to have killed himself.

## ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER SONORI.

By the arrival of P. M. S. S. Company's steamer, Sonori, which arrived here yesterday afternoon, we have received dates from New York to Jan. 5th.

## THE SUPREME COURT ON SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES.

In the case of Dred Scott, recently argued before the United States Supreme Court at Washington, Judges Taney of Maryland, Daniel of Virginia, Wayne of Georgia, Carrion of Tennessee, Nelson of New York, and Grier of Pennsylvania, hold that Congress has no power over the question of slavery in the Territories, and that the Missouri compromise is unconstitutional, and therefore of no effect. Judge McLean of Ohio, and Curtis of Massachusetts, hold that Congress has power over the question of slavery in the Territories. The decision will be formally announced in a few days by Chief Justice Taney.

HUNTINGTON, THE FUGITIVE.  
The trial of Huntington, after thirteen days duration, was brought to a conclusion by the jury rendering a verdict of guilty. He was sentenced to four years and ten months confinement in Sing Sing prison—the longest term allowed by law.

SLAVE INSURRECTIONS IN THE SOUTH.  
We have, from various parts of the South and Southwest, further accounts of the attempted insurrection of the slaves. Many negroes and white men in Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, etc., have been arrested, some of whom have been summarily hung or whipped, and others of whom are in prison awaiting trial. Great consternation exists in many parts of the above named States, and the citizens are arming and organizing private patrols, and the authorities increasing the police forces.

Despatches from New Orleans report great alarm and excitement in Mississippi, growing out of apprehended insurrections of the slaves. Many negroes had been arrested.

Gen. Persifer F. Smith has been appointed to the Brigadiership originally created for Gen. Shields.

## Nicaragua.

DESPERATE CONDITION OF WALKER.  
The steamship *Tenacoma*, which left New York on the 24th of Dec., for San Juan, with men and supplies for Gen. Walker, broke her shaft during a furious gale the next day, and was compelled to put into Norfolk. The steamship *James Alder* was dispatched for Norfolk, having an addition of fifty recruits on board, to convey the passengers of the *Tenacoma* from thence to their destination. The *Tenacoma* had between three and four hundred recruits on board. The steamer *Tenacoma* sailed from New Orleans on the 20th of Dec., with five hundred.

When the *James Alder* arrived at San Juan the Nicaragua route was in possession of the Costa Ricans, and she proceeded to Aspinwall, where she landed her passengers. They arrived here on the *Sonora*. From the latest and most reliable accounts (Jan. 15) Walker was in a desperate condition, surrounded the enemy, and nearly the whole country in possession of the Costa Ricans and their allies.

## European.

WAR BETWEEN ENGLAND AND PERIA.  
By the steamship *Berger*, which arrived in New York from Liverpool on the 24 of Jan., the news is received of the formal declaration of war by England against Persia, which event occurred at Calcutta on the 1st of Nov. Large forces had been dispatched by sea and land to prosecute the war. British troops are already operating in the Persian Gulf, and have taken two or three unimportant places. Russia, it is said, is preparing to back Persia, and 60,000 Russian troops are on the march to the Persian frontiers. It is said that Persia is in a state of great excitement, and that the Emperor, through the "Moultans," tells her that his advice having been ignored, he will leave her to her fate.

DISSEMINATING AND FURNISHING FIRE-ARMS.  
British advice from England states that, in the event of the impending blockade of the ports of New Granada by England, Aspinwall and Panama will be regarded as neutral ports.







## Mr. Jefferson on Patrick Henry.

In 1834, Mr. Webster visited Mr. Jefferson at his home in Virginia. He wrote at the time a description of the ex-President, and kept notes of his conversation which are given in the forthcoming "private correspondence of Daniel Webster." The following is what Mr. Jefferson said of Patrick Henry:

"Patrick Henry was originally a bar-keeper. He was married very young, and going into some business, on his own account, was a bankrupt before a year was out. When I was about the age of fifteen, I left the school here, to go to the college at Williamsburg. I stopped a few weeks at a friend's in the county of Louisa. There I first saw and became acquainted with Patrick Henry. Having spent the Christmas holidays there, I proceeded to Williamsburg. Some questions arose about my admission, as my preparatory studies had not been pursued at the school connected with that institution. This delayed my admission about a fortnight, at which time Henry appeared in Williamsburg, and applied for a license to practice law, having commenced the study of it at or subsequently to the time of my meeting him at Louisa. There were four examiners, Wythe, Pendleton, Peyton Randolph and John Randolph. Wythe and Pendleton at once rejected the application. The two Randolphs, by his importunity, were prevailed upon to sign the license; and having obtained their signatures, he applied again to Pendleton, and after much entreaty and many promises of future study, succeeded in obtaining his. He then turned out for a practicing lawyer. The first case which brought him into notice was a contested election, in which he appeared as counsel before a committee of the House of Burgesses. His second was the Parsons case, already well known. These and similar efforts soon obtained for him so much reputation, that he was elected a member of the Legislature. He was as well suited to the times as any man ever was and it is not now easy to say what we should have done without Patrick Henry. He was far before all in maintaining the spirit of the Revolution. His influence was most extensive with the members from the upper counties, and his boldness in his votes overawed and controlled the more cool or the more timid aristocratic gentlemen of the lower part of the State. His eloquence was peculiar, if indeed it should be called eloquence; for it was impressive and sublime, beyond what can be imagined. Although it was difficult when he had spoken to tell what he had said, yet, while he was speaking, it always seemed directly to the point. When he had spoken in opposition to my opinion, had produced a great effect and I myself been highly delighted and moved, I have asked myself when he ceased. 'What the devil has he said?' I could never answer the inquiry. His person was of full size, and his manner and voice free and manly. His utterance neither very fast nor very slow. His speeches generally short, from a quarter to a half an hour. His pronunciation was vulgar and vicious, but it was forgotten while he was speaking.

"He was a man of very little knowledge of any sort; he read nothing, and had no books. Returning one November from Albemarle court he borrowed of me Hume's Essays, in two volumes, saying he should have leisure in the winter for reading. In the spring he returned them, and declared that he had not been able to go further than twenty or thirty pages in the first volume. He wrote almost nothing—he could not write. The resolutions of '75, which have been ascribed to him, have, by many, been supposed to have been written by Mr. Johnson, who acted as his second on that occasion; but if they were written by Henry himself, they are not such as to prove any power of composition. Neither in politics nor in his profession was he a man of business; he was a man for debate only. His biographer says that he read Plutarch every year. I doubt whether he ever read a volume of it in his life. His temper was excellent, and he generally observed decorum in debate. On one or two occasions I have seen him angry, and his anger was terrible; those who witnessed it were not disposed to rouse it again. In his opinions he was yielding and practicable, and not disposed to differ from his friends. In private conversation he was agreeable and facetious, and while in genteel society appeared to understand all the decencies and proprieties of it; but, in his heart, he preferred low society, and sought it as often as possible. He would hunt in the woods of Fivanna with overseers, and people of that description, living in a camp for a fortnight at a time without a change of raiment. I have often been astonished at his command of proper language; how he attained a knowledge of it I never could find out, as he read so little and conversed so little with educated men. After all, it must be allowed that he was our leader in the measures of the Revolution in Virginia. In that respect more was due him than any other person. If we had not had him we should probably have got on pretty well, as you did, by a number of men of nearly equal talents, but he left us all far behind. His biographer sent the sheets of his work to me as they were printed, and at the end asked for my opinion. I told him it would be a question hereafter, whether his work should be placed on the shelf of history or of panegyric. It is a poor book and written in bad taste, and gives so imperfect an idea of Patrick Henry, that it seems intended to show off the writer more than the subject of the work."

## The Camel Experiment.

In the Report of Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, we find the following interesting account of the experiments which have been made with the camels recently imported into Texas by the General Government. As soon as they are acclimated we may expect to have them making trips between California and Texas by the Gila Route:

"Since the last annual report the cargo of camels, thirty-two in number, then referred to as being expected, have been landed on the coast of Texas and taken into the interior of the country. Much time was required for their recovery from the effects of a long sea voyage, and but little use has been made of them in the transportation of supplies. On one occasion it is reported that a train consisting of wagons and camels was sent from Camp Verde to San Antonio, a distance of sixty miles, over a road not worse than those usually found on the frontier; and the result, as given, is that the quantity brought back by six camels (3647 pounds) was equal to the loads of two wagons drawn by six mules each, and the time occupied by the camels in returning was two days and six hours; that by the wagons four days thirty minutes.

"On another occasion the capacity of the camel for travelling over the steep acclivities and on the muddy roads was tested with the most satisfactory result. Instead of making the detour rendered necessary in the location of the road to avoid a rugged mountain, impracticable for wagons, the camels followed a trail which passed directly over it, and a heavy rain occurring whilst they were at the depot to which they had been sent for supplies, the road was rendered so muddy that it was considered impassable to loaded wagons. The train of camels were, nevertheless, loaded with an average of 338 pounds each, and returned to their encampment, a distance of sixty miles, in two days—suffering, as it is reported, no interruption on unusual fatigue from the mud over which they passed, nor the torrents of rain which fell upon them.

"These tests fully realize the anticipations entertained of their usefulness in the transportation of military supplies.

"The experiment of introducing them into the climate of the United States, has been confined to the southern portion of Texas. Thus far the result is as favorable as the most sanguine could have hoped. Of thirty-four animals imported out to have died—one from accidental injury and the other from cause unknown. When it is remembered that this is the year of their acclimation—in a climate subject to sudden and violent changes, and to the use by them of herbage very different from that of the countries from which they were imported—there is very reason to believe that a little difficulty will be encountered in the acclimation of the camel as that of the horse or the ox.

"The very intelligent officer who was sent abroad to procure them, and who has remained in charge of them, expresses entire confidence both of their great value for the purposes of transportation and of their adaptation to the climate of a large part of the United States."

**A KING DOWN A HATCHWAY.**—One day, when the flag ship of an American commodore was lying in the bay of Naples she was honored by a visit from the King and the Royal family, with suites in gilded barges, and the full parade of royalty. The ship was dressed from deck to truck in holiday attire; side-boys were mustered at the ropes, the marines presented arms, the guns thundered forth a royal salute, and the commodore welcomed his guests to the quarter deck with the politeness befitting an officer in rank. One of the suite, a spindle-shanked and gaudily attired Neapolitan, strayed away from the party, and cruising about mid-ship, espied a windsail, an object he had never seen before. As it was fully expanded by the air, he took it for a pillar, and folding his arms leaned against it, when it yielded to his weight and he disappeared below, heels over head, with a velocity that was actually marvellous, as was his escape from injury. This mishap chanced to have only one witness. This was a veteran tar who approached the quarter-deck and touching his hat, said respectfully, "I beg pardon, commodore, but one of them are kings has fallen down the hatchway!"

**THERE** is an old gray cat in Newark, New Jersey, who has recently had an addition to her family of six kittens, all of which are joined together near the hind legs. In lifting up one you raise the whole, like a bunch of bananas. This interesting group seems to live very harmoniously together, with the exception that neither one can tell which is its own tail! These latter appendages are so twisted and intertwined that even the grave and staid mother cat herself can not unravel the mystery, and hence the kittens quarrel occasionally.

**THE** only instance we remember of a man who was able to write with both hands at the same time, was the celebrated St. Germain, the teacher of Cagliostro. He is said to have possessed the faculty to such a degree that no one could distinguish which hand had indited the writing, unless they saw the feet performed. It was he who foretold to the French the death of Louis XV. He claimed to be 350 years old, and said he possessed an elixir which would restore youth to the old, and which always preserved his strength.

## A Rich Story.

A TALL awkward looking chap, just from the Green Mountains of Vermont, came on board of one of the splendid North River boats at Albany. His curiosity was amazingly excited at once, and he commenced "peeking," as he called it, into every nook and corner on the boat. The captain's office, the engine room, the water closets, the barber's shop, all underwent his inspection; and then he went on deck and stood in amazement at the lever beam, the chimneys, and the various "fixings," till at last he caught sight of the bell. This was the crowning wonder, and he viewed it in every position, walked around it, got upon his knees and looked up into it, and exclaimed:

"Well, raly, this beats the bell on our meetin' house a darned sight."

By this time, the attention of the captain and several of the passengers was attracted to this genius.

"How much would you ask to let a feller ring this bell?"

"You may ring it for a dollar, sir," said the captain.

"Wall, it's a bargain, all fair and agreed, and no backing out."

"It's a bargain, sir," said the captain.

Our hero went deliberately and brought a seat and took hold of the bell-rope, and having arranged every thing to his satisfaction, commenced ringing slowly at first, and gradually faster, till every body on board thought the boat was on fire, and rushed on deck, screaming with alarm.

There stood the captain, and there sat the "Vairmounter," ringing away, first slow and then fast, and then two or three taps at a time. The passengers began to expostulate; the captain said it was a bargain. But the passengers became urgent that the eternal clangor should be stopped. All the while there sat our hero undisturbed, ringing away more ways than a cockney chime-ringer ever dreamed of. At last the captain began to think it time to stop the simphon, but his answer was:

"A fair bargain and no backing out," and he rang away for dear life.

"Well," says the captain, "what will you take to stop?"

"Wall, cap'n, I guess I sheant lose nothing if I take five dollars and a free passage to New York, but not a darned cent less."

"Well walk down to the office, and get your money and a passage ticket," said the captain.

—Troy Budget.

**THE** physical appearance of a man sometimes changes the current of events. A case in point occurred yesterday on Front street. The children of two neighboring families had their daily quarrels and fights, which resulted occasionally in bruised faces and torn garments. The father of one family, believing his children to have been badly maltreated, and being a passionate man, concluded that the surest way to settle the difference between their households permanently, would be to chastise the head of the other family, although, as yet, he had never seen him. He thereupon procured a raw-hide, and abruptly entering his neighbor's tenement, inquired in a threatening tone, for the "man of the house."

"I am here, sir," said a personage of upwards of six feet and weighing over two hundred, as he approached to learn the business of his neighbor.

"Did I understand you, that you were the gentleman of the house?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, I—I just dropped in, sir, to see if this was your raw-hide."

**WHEN** old Bogus's wife fell ill, he sent for a doctor as sordid and avaricious as himself. Before the doctor saw the patient, he wished to have an understanding with the miserly husband.

"Here's forty dollars," said Bogus, "and you shall have it whether you cure my wife or kill her."

The woman died, and the doctor called for the fee.

"Did you kill my wife?" said Bogus.

"Certainly not!" replied the indignant doctor.

"Well, you didn't cure her?"

"You know she's dead."

"Very well, then, leave the house in double quick time," said Bogus. "A bargain's a bargain. It was, kill or cure, but you did neither."

**REV. MR. E.**, who lives near Portland, was preparing his discourse for the next Sabbath, stopping occasionally to review what he had written, and to erase that which he had disposed to disapprove; he was accosted by his little son, who had numbered but three summers:

"Father, does God tell you what to preach?"

"Certainly, my child."

"Then what makes you scratch it out?"

**THE** Irish census tables, just published, report that in one year there were 21,770 deaths from starvation! The editor of the *Medical Times*, commenting upon this appalling statement says:—"The figures must be far short of the truth. The harrowing details given in the body of the report, leave no doubt that multitudes perished by the wayside, and in the cheerless Irish hovel, whom policemen nor coroners' inquest ever took notice of."

**EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCE.**—A man named Rickard, residing at Faversham, in Kent, England, was, about twenty-two years since, firing off a gun for the purpose of driving off birds from a cherry orchard, belonging to his employer. The gun accidentally burst, and destroyed his left eye, and left him speechless for a considerable time. Since the accident the poor fellow has suffered the most excruciating pain, supposed to be caused from the fracture of the bones; and although medical aid had been resorted to, in order to relieve him, no knowledge of the real cause of his sufferings could be ascertained. A few weeks since, however, an abscess formed in the man's throat, and he called his son's attention to it, when a piece of the gun was taken out, after having been concealed in the body nearly a quarter of a century.

How comprises all the space that a woman should desire to shine in.

## Agents' Names.

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	Orson Pratt
	Silas Smith

The various Editors laboring in the States will please act as Agents for the Western Standard, and forward names, subscriptions &c., to this Office.

## U. S. MAIL STAGE LINE.

**Daniel Taft & Co.,**

Will run a line of Stages carrying the U. S. Mail from

**Los Angeles to San Bernardino,**

VIA THE MONTE, SAN JOSE AND CUCAMONGA,

Starting from the Bella Union Hotel, Los Angeles, immediately on the arrival of the Stages from San Pedro, which connect with the Steamers from San Francisco. In returning they will start from the Hotel of Daniel Taft, San Bernardino, passing by the same route through the above places, and arriving in Los Angeles on the same day with the Stages from San Pedro and to take the passengers arriving in Los Angeles from each steamer.

Also carrying passengers and the U. S. Mails from San Bernardino to G. S. L. City, in Utah Territory, and from G. S. L. City to San Bernardino, leaving both San Bernardino and G. S. L. City on the 1st of each month, without fail.

A liberal deduction from the usual rates of fare will be made to parties and families.

Los Angeles, May 7th, 1856.

18-ly

**GRAVES & SMITH,**

**COPPERSMITHS,**

Plumbers and Hose Makers,

STILLS, WORKS,

Brew Kettles & Heaters,

MADE TO ORDER,

LIFT & FORCE PUMPS, BRASSWORK CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

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Keeps constantly on hand, a large and well assorted stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.

Of the best quality, and at such prices as to offer inducements to customers.

Friends are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

34-ly

**Information Wanted**

Of Elias, wife of Shiloh Burrows, daughter of Olive Hanson, of San Bernardino. She moved from Illinois to California in 1853. Any information concerning her, will be thankfully received by her mother Olive Burrows, in this place.

San Bernardino, Nov. 15, 1856.

**Galland & Caro,**

DEALERS IN

Clothing and Furnishing Goods,

No. 165 MONTGOMERY STREET,

Corner Washington, San Francisco.

Keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of Clothing and Furnishing Goods, of the best quality and latest styles. Call and examine for yourselves.

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IMPORTERS OF

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The Plate, Sheet Iron, Copper, Zinc,

Wire, &c., &c. Also Manufactured Tin Ware and Britannia Ware.

No. 82 Jackson St.,

Between Front and Battery streets, near the New Custom House and Post Office.

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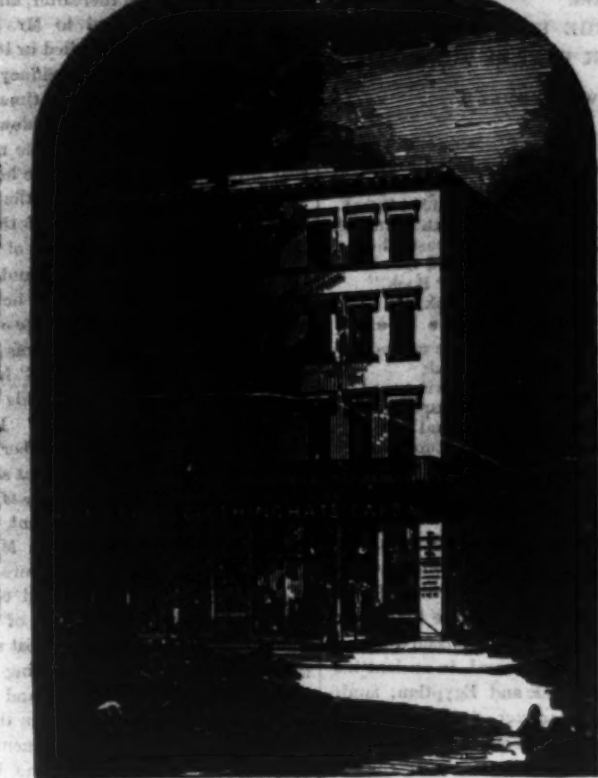
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EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CLOTHING.  
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Situated immediately under the St. Nicholas Hotel, corner of

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This Establishment, the Largest in the STATE, if not in the Union, has arisen to its present magnitude, by meeting the Public demand in

**PRICE, QUALITY AND STYLE**

In all that can ADORN the Human Form. Our Stock consisting of over

**100,000 DOLLARS**

Worth of Fine and Good Substantial Clothing; we desire the Public to inspect.

We invite all, especially Strangers visiting the City, to not only talk with us, but to examine for themselves.

Upwards of \$20,000 worth of Spring and Summer Clothing, intended for the City trade, and WARMER CLIMATE, has just been opened direct from our Manufacturing Establishment on the Atlantic side; in addition we are constantly receiving fresh supplies on the arrival of every Steamer. Call and be convinced.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 29th, 1856.

J. M. Strobbridge & Co.

## BOOKS FOR SALE.

WE HAVE received, and have on hand, the following works,—imported by Elder P. P. Pratt

—Illustrative of the doctrines of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints: they can be had by applying at the Office of THE WESTERN STANDARD, 113 1/2 Montgomery Street.

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Book of Mormon ..... \$2 00

Doctrine and Covenants ..... 1 50

Voice of Warning, cloth ..... 0 75

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do do morocco ..... 1 75

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Spencer's Letters, cloth ..... 1 00

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Life of Joseph Smith, cloth ..... 1 25

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Pearl of Great Price ..... 0 50

Glance at Scripture and Reason ..... 0 40

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